

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXX., NO. 26.

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1895.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1644.

Hawaiian Gazette, Semi-Weekly

PUBLISHED BY
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY
(LIMITED),
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING

Geo. H. Paris, Business Manager.
Wallace R. Farrington, - Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per month.....\$ 50
Per year..... 5 00
Per year, Foreign..... 6 00

Payable In Advance.

Address all communications
Hawaiian Gazette Company

P. O. Box O, Honolulu, H. I.

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Attorney at Law.

No. 15 KAALAMUNU STREET.

1256 Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,

Attorney at Law

And Agent to take Acknowledgments.

OFFICE:—13 KAALAMUNU STREET.

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W. R. CASTLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

And Notary Public. Attends all the Courts of

the Kingdom.

1256

J. ALFRED MAGOON,

Attorney and Counselor At Law.

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HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO

Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Boilers,

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Machinery of Every Description

Made to Order.

Particular attention paid to Ship's Black

smithing. JOB WORK executed on the shortest

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1256 y streets Entrance, Hotel street.

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M. S. GRINBAUM & CO.,

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HAWAIIAN WINE CO.

FRANK BROWN Manager.

28 and 30 Merchant Street, - Honolulu, H. I.

[1253-1y]

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ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

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—DRAW EXCHANGE ON—

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO

—AND THEIR AGENTS IN—

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AND

—FRANKFORT-ON-THAINE.—

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Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington.

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poration in Hongkong and Shanghai, China;

and Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki, Japan.

The Bank of British Columbia in Victoria,

Vancouver, Nanaimo, and Westminster, B. C.;

and Portland, Oregon.

And the Azores and Madeira Islands.

1256-y

DR. R. W. ANDERSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

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Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGree

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MEN Dr. LIEBIG & CO

Special Doctors for Chronic, Pri-

vate and Wasting Disease.

Dr. Liebig's Investigator the greatest remedy

DAMON'S COAST MISSION.

WANT TO OVERTHROW REPUBLIC

TO BE DISTINCTLY AMERICAN.

SHARP MOVE BY THURSTON.

Said to Have Gone for the Purpose

of Raising a Loan

MANY RUMORS IN REGARD TO IT.

CLARENCE ASHFORD THE LEADER.

EXILES IN SAN FRANCISCO ARE HATCH-

ING A DESPERATE PLOT.

COMMISSION NAMED BY PRESIDENT.

Board of Engineers to be Sent to Grey-

town on the United States Steamer

Montgomery—Appropriation of \$20,-

000 Made for Ascertaining Feasibility

WASHINGTON (D. C.), April 1.—It

is stated that at last Friday's cabinet

meeting it was practically decided to

send a surveying party at once to

make a survey of the Nicaragua

canal route. The board will be sent

to Greytown on an American war ves-

sel as soon as possible.

The visit of Warner Miller and

others from New York last week had

much to do with this determination

of President Cleveland and his cabi-

net. The survey is, of course, of first

consideration, but it is said that this

Government was actuated by a desire

to emphasize the concern it feels in

the canal project and serve notice

early that it is to be distinctly an

American enterprise by thus pre-

empting its claim.

An appropriation of \$20,000 for the

purpose of ascertaining the feasibility,

permanence and cost of construction

and completion of the canal on the

present route, has been made and a

provision for the appointment of a

commission, to be composed of one

army engineer, one naval engineer

and one civilian expert to visit and

inspect the canal. The work is to be

done under regulations prescribed by

the secretary of state and the pres-

ident is to appoint the commission.

The latter is authorized to suggest

any deviation from the present line

that may be desirable.

At the cabinet meeting Secretaries

Herbert and Lamont were directed to

designate an engineer officer from the

navy and army respectively, and, as

heretofore telegraphed, there is every

reason to believe that Secretary La-

mont will assign Colonel William P.

Craighill, now in charge of Virginia

and Maryland engineering work.

Colonel Craighill is well known on

the Pacific Coast, having been a mem-

ber of two engineering boards under

special acts of congress. He was a

member of the board appointed to in-

spect and report on the San Diego

breakwater, and also the Cascades

work.

Secretary Herbert will choose En-

gineer M. T. Endicott, lieutenant-

commander, U. S. N., Colonel Mont-

gomery, of Birmingham, may be the

civilian member of the board to be

selected by the president. The

United States steamer Montgomery

will carry them to Greytown, and if

the board is appointed this week, as

expected, they will arrive there about

the middle of this month. Engineer

Menocal of the navy, who is familiar

with the canal route, having made

one survey, will accompany the board

in an advisory capacity.

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MAKAWAO'S PORTABLE PRISON.

Used to Widen the Two and One-Half Mile Limit

BUSINESS AND SOCIETY ON MAUI.

Pleasant Social Club of Makawao Literary and Social Club—Telephone Company Has 123 Subscribers—Schools and School Houses—Young Men Released.

SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.

MAUI, April 6.—During last evening, in spite of a rainy drizzle and frequent showers, a large audience filled to overflowing the elegant parlors of J. W. Colville's residence at Paia, the occasion being the usual monthly gathering of the Makawao Literary and Social Club. Hawaiian, British and American flags waved in the wide verandas, furnishing a bright and cozy interior for tete-a-tete tables, at which refreshments were served during the latter part of the evening. The famous Peak Sisters (Messdames Bailey and Taylor, Misses Chamberlain, Aiken, Smith, Mossman and Watson), originally from Pike's county, Missouri, but lately from Alaska, fantastically garbed in pink, white or blue caps and dainty aprons, delighted the audience with their quaint and humorous songs and speeches.

As an encore to this entertainment, a loud "Bugler's Call" on the corner announced the entrance of the "Great and only Pig Brothers" from the Paninies of Kula. These brothers were also equipped with peak cap and ruffled apron, and caused great amusement by their brief parades of the songs and speeches of the Peak Sisters. Surveyor Aukai and Robert Boyd, of Honolulu, are measuring some lands at Pauwela.

The Maui Telephone Company has 123 subscribers on their list, and three others have applied for instruments. The financial affairs of the corporation were never more prosperous.

The school-house of Camp 5, Spreckelsville, has been moved to Kahului, and a regular Government school will be established there, beginning probably on the 22d instant. The carpenters who are to build the new Haleakala school house have begun work. This Government institution is situated midway between the Makawao and Haleakala schools.

W. P. A. Brewer is visiting W. von Graevemeyer, manager of Hamao Plantation.

The Maunaloa Seminary entertainment takes place on the 11th instant. Last Monday evening, the 1st inst., a soap-bubble party was given by the Young Ladies' Club at the residence of H. P. Baldwin, Haku. The decorations of the interior were in pink and green, also the ribbons on the pipes and the goal posts. Touchdowns were disastrous, as only goals counted for the prizes.

The Makawao road board which judging by the fine condition of the district's roads are a most enterprising body of men, are now building a portable prison. It is being constructed on what is a part of Sheriff Andrews. When completed it will accommodate eight prisoners and two guards. By a recent mandate of Marshal Hitchcock prisoners working on the roads cannot be taken farther than two and a half miles from the jail. Hence the construction of this traveling prison. Formerly it has been the custom to charge road boards so much per diem for work of prisoners, but Sheriff Andrews has permitted the free use of prison labor on roads, thus reducing the expense of road making.

During Thursday evening, the 4th inst., Mrs. C. H. Dickey of Haku gave a most enjoyable "old folks" party.

C. B. Miles is the new captain of the Kahului police vice Henry Long resigned.

During Wednesday, the 3d inst., Young Hee's second trial on the charge of bribery was held before the Wailuku police court. This morning Judge Helekunihl decided to release the defendant on the ground that he was the innocent agent of Young Long's guilty act.

Today the bark Hesper, Underwood master, will depart for San Francisco laden with 1300 tons of Haku Sugar Company's product. J. Dean who came to Maui on the Hesper some two weeks ago will return by the same vessel.

C. H. Dickey departs for Honolulu today to attend a meeting of the board of equalization of taxes.

Weather: Dry in Wailuku and showers in Makawao.

NOTES FROM KONA AND KAU.

[SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER]

KAU (Hawaii), April 2.—Circuit Court will be convened tomorrow. Native jury cases will be taken up first. The most important on the calendar is that of the Malay who murdered a Japanese at Pahala some time ago. Waichinn and Naalehu are flooded with strangers who come to attend court. Lieut. Holi and companion officer who were shot during the rebellion, are among the visitors. Holi has the appearance of being quite weak.

Mr. Benner is surveying for the new road at Pahala, and it will be only a matter of short time before the road is completed.

Water in the watch word at Pahala. Several large springs have been found which will be very useful to the H. A. Company. Enough has been found to irrigate over 300 acres.

The Hall to be a part of this season's sugar from the Hutchinson Plantation.

The weather is very and rain is needed very much.

KAILUA, KONA, (Hawa), April 3.—An Hawaiian Sunday School.

vention was held at Kailua during the third week of March. There were delegates from all the districts of Hawaii, and Sunday the 24th, brought together a large and interested assembly at the native church. The new school house at Holanaloa is almost completed. It will be ready for occupancy at close of Easter vacation.

The new Planters' Association meets with much favor. All the coffee planters realize the benefit to be derived from meeting and discussing matters of vital importance to their industry. The subject of the last meeting was "Labor," especially in regard to the picking season. At the meeting to be held tomorrow at Kailua, the blight and its antidote are to receive attention.

Dr. Lindley has sold his coffee plantation to the Kona Coffee Company, and has started another near his residence at Kealahou.

Miss Ellen Lyman has returned to Hilo, after several delightful weeks at "Sea Breeze," Kailua.

Weather is perfect as usual, all the storms of March, that made things so lively over the rest of the Islands, did not create a ripple in Kona.

DR. ABBOTT'S VIEWS.

Widely Different From Those of Parishioner Shearman.

MR. EDITOR.—Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., is the pastor of the Plymouth church, Brooklyn, and presided at the prayer meeting at which T. G. Shearman made the speech recently published by you. The following extract from an address delivered by Dr. Abbott at General Armstrong's Institute at Hampton, Va., on the 30th of January last, "Founder's Day," shows that the doctor does not sympathize with his parishioner, Shearman, as to the character of one of the "missionaries' sons."

Respectfully yours,

A. F. JUDD.

Pre-eminently the men of vision are the philosophers, the poets, the preachers of the world.

Over against the men of vision we have the men of action; those who take the visions others have interpreted, and add it to embodiment in visible institutions. Occasionally, very occasionally, we find a man in whom these elements gradually meet. We all have something of both elements, but almost all have only one or the other in characteristic or eminent degree.

Above all other men I ever knew, General Armstrong had both; he was both the man of vision and the man of action. Above all men that I ever knew, he had both the strange mysterious power of perceiving the invisible eternal world, the power of sketching, laying out the divine ideal, the divine plan, and with it the patience and the power and the heroism to carry that divine ideal out into realization.

Moses goes up into the mount and gets the pattern of the tabernacle. If he had staid up there there would have been no tabernacle. Aaron stays down on the plain and makes a golden calf. He who stays on the plain does nothing. He who stays always in the mount does nothing.

What made General Armstrong great among great men was, that having seen the vision, he had the patience, the enthusiasm and the power to work it into realization.

DEATH OF MRS. RODGERS.

She Passes Away Suddenly after a Lengthy Illness.

Mrs. Sarah M. Rodgers, wife of Dr. Chas. T. Rodgers, Secretary of the Executive and Advisory Councils and of the Labor Commission, died at the Arlington Hotel, Saturday night at 10:30 o'clock, after an illness extending over a period of several years.

Mrs. Rodgers was a native of Worcester county, Mass., and was married in New York in 1858. She came to this country in 1876, a few months after her husband, since which time she has resided continuously in Honolulu, with the exception of occasional visits to relatives in the States. Since her return from the last of these in October, 1893, her health has been such as to confine her almost entirely to the house, and much of the time, to her room. Although so long a chronic invalid, her death came unexpectedly at last after a brief attack of an entirely different nature from that she had so long been a sufferer.

Mrs. Rodgers was possessed of rare traits of character, which endeared her to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. She was most amiable in disposition, a devout Christian and bore with exemplary fortitude the ills of an invalid's life.

The deceased leaves, besides a grief-stricken husband, a number of relatives in the States and Canada.

Billion's Colic

Persons who are subject to attacks of bilious colic will be pleased to know that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. It acts quickly and can always be depended upon. In many cases the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first indication of the disease appears. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all medical dealers. BROWN, SMITH & Co., Agents.

IT WAS AN EXCELLENT CONCERT.

Kawaihau Seminary Girls Do Themselves Proud.

PROF. BERGER'S WORK PRAISED.

Miss Dice Worked Zealously to Make the Occasion Successful—Drill Shed Admirably Arranged—Selections Worthy of Special Mention.

Those who expected a rare musical treat were not disappointed with the concert given by the combined talent of Kawaihau Seminary and Professor Berger's orchestra at the Drill Shed Saturday night. Critics express the opinion that no finer music was ever rendered in this city.

The Drill Shed was admirably arranged for the occasion. On a platform erected at the rear end was a piano decorated with greens. Rising immediately from the platform was a tier of six long benches, which were occupied by the ninety-eight Kawaihau Seminary girls who took part in the entertainment. Below the platform, and to one side, was the orchestra. The seats for the accommodation of the audience were ranged in two divisions, separated by a wide aisle leading directly to the stage.

The orchestra played an appropriate march for the commencement of the programme, entitled "Greeting to All."

Each of the selections were admirably rendered, but several deserve special mention.

The three selections entitled, "Which Way Does the Wind Blow?" "Sir Spring's Concert" and "When the Little Children Sleep," rendered by a chorus of young girl singers, were especially pleasing and well executed and showed a genuine musical instinct on the part of the little ones. They were heartily applauded at the conclusion.

The motion songs entitled "The Fishes" and the "Merry Brown Thrush," rendered by a chorus of little girls, received a hearty encore.

The soprano obligato with chorus entitled, "The Little Bird," by Miss Flora Smith and eight girls was artistically accomplished and received deserved applause.

Perhaps the feature of the evening's entertainment was the chorus entitled, "Morning is Nigh," (a bird song) rendered by the Kawaihau girls and the orchestra. In no number on the programme was the voices of the girls heard to better advantage than in this beautiful waltz.

Miss Dice, the popular teacher of music at Kawaihau Seminary, and who for months worked zealously to make the concert a success, is justly entitled to the highest degree of credit for the admirable manner in which the different and difficult selections were rendered.

To Professor Berger belongs the credit of forming the orchestra and the chorus of Kawaihau Seminary girls into such a perfect system. There was not a hitch in the whole performance. None but the noted musician could have conducted so well the music of Saturday night.



W. J. Baker North Pembroke, Mass.

After the Grip

Relief from Hood's Sarsaparilla Wonderful and Permanent.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. "I had kidney trouble and severe pains in my back, which was brought about by a cold contracted while in camp at Linfield in 1882. I have been troubled more or less since that time and have been unable to do any heavy work, much less any lifting. I received only temporary relief from medicine. Last spring I had an attack of the grip, which left me with

A Bad Cough, Very Weak

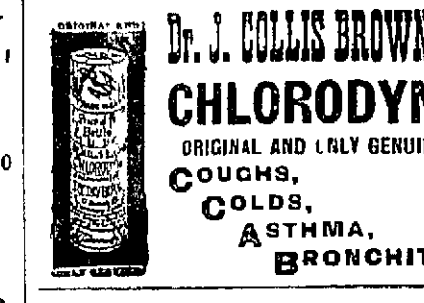
physically, in fact my system was completely run down. I tried a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me feel so much better that I continued taking it and have taken six bottles. It has done wonders for me as I have not been so free from my old pains and troubles since the

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

war. I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla a God-sent blessing to the suffering. WILLIAM J. BAKER, North Pembroke, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.



Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant's story was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to—See The Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that CHLORODYNE is a CHARM, and does generally sufficient.

DR. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Reliably cures all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. N. B.—EVERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS OF THE GOVERNMENT STAMP AND THE INVENTOR'S NAME, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, SOLD IN BOTTLES 1s. 14d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER, J. T. DAVENPORT.

15 Great Russell Street, London, C.W.

Ayer's PILLS
Best Family Medicine
CURE
Sick Headache, Constipation,
DYSPEPSIA, LIVER TROUBLES.
Purely Vegetable. Easy to Take.

The delicate sugar-coating of Ayer's Pills dissolves immediately on reaching the stomach, and permits the full strength of each ingredient to be speedily assimilated. As a purgative, either for travellers or as a family medicine, Ayer's Pills are the best in the world.

AYER'S PILLS, Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Ayer's Pills" is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Hawaii and Islands.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. It is sold throughout the world and indicates its inimitable value.

20,000 CHEMISTS Sell It.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proclaims its great worth. Loosens the phlegm immediately. Night cough quickly relieved. See trade mark as above on each wrapper.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the government stamp. Refuse imitations. Established 1834.

Squatters and farmers when ordering their stores should not omit this time-honoured cough remedy.

FOR A COUGH—POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, etc. Sold by chemists and storekeepers throughout the Australian, New Zealand and Cape Colonies. Bottles 1s. 14d. and 2s. 3d.

Agents for Honolulu, Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.

1885-201

Death to High Prices.

We are making a specialty of furnishing the Islands with Magazines and papers.

Write us the prices and we will save you money.

If you want to subscribe for any paper or magazine published in the world it will pay you to write to us.

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Publishers of Ithorn a Hawaiian Music.

1017-6m

The Mutual Life Insurance Company OF NEW YORK,

RICHARD A. McCURDY, PRESIDENT.

Company's Statement for the Year Ending December 31st, 1894

ASSETS - \$204,638,783.96

Income.

Received for Premiums.....\$36,123,163 82
Received from all other Sources.....11,897,706 12 \$48,020,869 94

Disbursements.

To Policy-holders for Claims by death.....\$11,929,794 94
for End'm'ts, Divid's, etc.....9 19,462 14 \$21,089,257 08
For all other Accounts.....9,789,634 18 \$30,878,891 26

Assets.

United States Bond and other Securities.....\$83 970,690 67
First lien Loans on Bonds and Mortgage.....71,839,415 92
Loans on Stocks and Bonds.....11,368 100 00
Real Estate.....21,691,733 39
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies.....9,655,198 91
Accrued Interest, Deferred Premiums, etc.....6,616 646 07
Reserve for Policies and other L'b'lities, Co.'s Standard, Am. 4 per cent. 182,109,456 14
Surplus.....\$22,529,327 82

Insurance and Annuities assumed and renewed.....\$750,290,677 97
Insurance and Annuities in force December 31, 1894.....855,307,778 42

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct.
CHAS. A. PRELLER, Auditor.
From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

Report of the Examining Committee.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1895.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held on the 28th day of December last, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to examine the annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1894, and to verify the same by comparison with the assets of the Company.

The Committee have carefully performed the duty assigned to them, and hereby certify that the statement is in all particulars correct, and that the assets specified therein are in possession of the Company.

In making this certificate the Committee bear testimony to the high character of the investments of the Company and express their approval of the system, order, and accuracy with which the accounts and vouchers have been kept, and the business in general transacted.

Signs,
H. O. Von Post, J. Hobart Herrick, Charles R. Henderson,
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Of hearts to be I try?

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The Woven Wire Man, Hotel Street.

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BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING.

Little Enthusiasm Over Work of Dr. Goto.

Experiment Station Soon to be Opened. Tenders for Beef—Many Physicians Make Application.

The Board of Health held its regular session on Friday afternoon. After the reading of the minutes President Smith read a letter to Dr. Hale offering him the position of physician in charge of the leper experiment station. He is to arrive here not later than January 1, 1896, and receive a salary of \$200 a month.

Superintendent Meyers submitted a report upon kokua.

A report of Dr. Goto was read in which nine lepers were reported cured, two discharged from the settlement, six died and eighteen as having given up the treatment. Drs. Moritz and Oliver reported that of eighty-five patients under Dr. Goto's care none had been cured and few had shown any benefit derived from the treatment.

Dr. Wood asked for a place to keep the records and documents of the various committees. Mr. Smith suggested a portion of the old legislative hall as it was practically decided that both houses of the legislature would meet in the Executive building. Filing cabinets and a room to keep them were necessary. The committee on leprosy was authorized to make such arrangement as they thought feasible.

Rules for the management of the Baldwin home were read and adopted after slight amendment. H. P. Baldwin was the only one putting in tenders to furnish beef for the settlement. His bid of \$18 per head was accepted.

Thomas K. Nathaniel's application for the position of school teacher was referred to Mr. Meyers. Dr. Wood announced that Dr. Wayson had been appointed temporary physician in charge of the experiment station, and they were ready for the thirteen boys who were to be sent down from the settlement.

An application from Dr. Charles N. Castle, resident physician of the Cincinnati hospital, to fill any vacancy that might occur at the settlement, was placed on file, as were also the applications of Dr. H. L. Wood, Dr. W. N. Finney of Lincoln, Cal., and Drs. Green and Luce, of Pasadena.

The committee on insane asylum reported the proposal of the Honolulu Iron Works to place improved locks in the doors for \$490. This was accepted.

TABLEAUX AT PUNAHOU.

Scenes From the Story of the Trojan War Represented.

There was a goodly number of friends and patrons of the school who assembled on Friday morning to witness the tableaux presented by Mrs. Frear's reading club, representing scenes from the story of the Trojan war. With a liberal and judicious use of gold and silver paper, cheese cloth of divers colors, pasteboard, rainbow scarfs and sheets, they produced a most pleasing array of gods and goddesses. "Jupiter, the Olympian Thunderer," and the "White-Armed Queen Juno, Mistress of the Golden Throne," were truly imposing in the opening picture. The banquet of the gods at the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, and the surrounding deities, were all well represented.

Where all the tableaux were so very good, it is hardly fair to single out any for special mention; but we must recall the tearful Briseis, led away from the tent of the wrathful Achilles by the reluctant heralds of Agamemnon, and who was not touched with pity at the parting of Hector and Andromache, or thrilled by the spirited contest over the dead body of Patroclus. We felt as if Paris needed to look dejected when chidden by Hector—and were glad to see that he did—and we did not marvel at the choice of Paris, for Helen was so fair.

The reading club was the thought of Mr. F. W. Damon and Mrs. Frear, and its object is to interest the young people in classic literature and thus direct and cultivate their taste in reading.

Mrs. Frear has led the club, giving it much time and thought. We learned with some surprise that the younger children of the school attend in greater numbers than the older ones, and would think that the boys and girls who expect to enter college soon would be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of study in a line which would be so helpful in after years.

Mrs. Frear deserves the best thanks of the parents of these young people for the time and patience she has so freely bestowed upon them, and if one may judge from the interested faces of those who made up the audience yesterday, it is surely safe to say that she has them.

We hope that there will be a large increase in the membership of the club next year, and may they thoroughly enjoy their study of the adventures of the "wise and noble Ulysses."

ONE OF THE GRATEFUL MOTHERS.

April number of the Anglican Church Chronicle is out and is a most excellent number.

VICTIM OF CONSUMPTION.

J. H. Guy Leaves His Entire Estate to Mrs. Patterson

J. H. Guy died on Friday morning of consumption. He had been a sufferer for years, the disease being hereditary in his family.

Mr. Guy came here on October 19th of last year from the Colonies, where he had resided for the past sixteen years, en route to his old home in Covington, Indiana. Finding that the climate agreed with him, he concluded to remain, and shortly after his arrival opened a grocery store on Hotel street. His business was successful from the start. Laborious work in connection with opening the store caused his lungs—which had become partially healed—to break afresh, compelling him to take to his bed. During the past seven weeks Mr. Guy was perfectly helpless. Mrs. Patterson, at whose house Mr. Guy resided, showed him every possible attention, which service was gratefully acknowledged by the sufferer to his physician, spiritual adviser and friends before he passed away.

Mr. Guy was 49 years of age, a Union army veteran and won distinction in the Fourth Indiana Cavalry during the civil war.

The funeral of the late J. H. Guy, which took place Saturday afternoon, was largely attended.

According to the expressed wishes of the deceased his will was opened and read Saturday evening by the witnesses—Rev. T. D. Garvin and Dr. George Herbert. The document was executed early in the month of March, and divided all the real and personal property of J. H. Guy, after payment of funeral expenses and other indebtedness, between Mrs. Ida C. Patterson and Searle E. P. Taylor—both of whom bestowed the most constant care and attention upon the invalid during his last illness—two thirds to the former and one third to the latter.

A codicil written by the deceased, dated March 29th, 1895, and witnessed by Felix R. Tranquada, Rev. T. D. Garvin and Dr. George Herbert, bequeathed all the real and personal property owned by him to Mrs. Ida C. Patterson, with the exception of a legacy of \$100 to Searle E. P. Taylor, expressly stipulating that Mrs. Patterson was to act without bonds.

The testament will be offered for probate today, and upon proper acknowledgment Mrs. Patterson will assume charge of the grocery store and other property left by Mr. Guy, which includes besides the goods and chattels in trade a snug sum of money.

The estate will be appraised immediately, stock taken of the grocery store and other properties listed.

The magnificent heritage secured to Mrs. Patterson is a fitting remembrance of extremely arduous duties entailed upon her and which must have been justly appreciated by the deceased gentleman.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Regular Monthly Meeting of the Woman's Board Held Thursday.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions was held Thursday in the parlors of Central Union Church. Over eighty ladies were present, a large number of Kawaihau Seminary girls being among them.

The main feature of the session was a paper presented by Mrs. Coan, relating to the life of her mother, Mrs. Bingham, who, together with her husband, were the first missionaries to land on Hawaiian soil. Mrs. Coan spoke of the old Bingham home, which used to stand on the site now occupied by the postoffice; the trials and privations endured by her father and mother; their good influence on the Hawaiians; friendship with the royal family, and of the great success of their mission—the Christianizing of the Hawaiians.

An oil painting of Mr. and Mrs. Bingham, placed side by side on one piece of canvas, was set upon an easel and decorated with myrtle wreaths. The painting was done about fifty years ago by Captain Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, who was at that time an artist by profession.

Mrs. Soares gave an interesting talk on the work of the Portuguese mission. Reports of the other missions were made by the respective committees. The report of the new Helping Hand mission at Kawaihau was made by Mrs. A. F. Cooke.

The next meeting of the Board will be held the first Tuesday in May.

On the arrival of his relief Dr. R. P. Crandall will be detached from the Philadelphia, his three years sea duty having expired. Dr. Crandall will spend the first six months of his leave in Paris.

PORTUGUESE IMMIGRANTS.

Some of Them May Be Sent Away Today—Marriages—Visitors

It is likely that some of the Portuguese laborers who came by the steamer Braunsfels will be sent off to the other islands today. They are now at the quarantine station in charge of Wray Taylor, secretary of the Board of Immigration. The contracts are being acknowledged by J. M. Vivas, and the signature of Mr. Canavarro, Portuguese Consul, is also necessary on them. They are being well cared for and have plenty to eat. Fresh beef, vegetables, potatoes, bread, beans, etc., go over to them daily.

On Saturday Father Valentine went to the grounds and baptized several children born during the voyage. Yesterday in the Catholic Cathedral the Bishop married twelve couples. They were taken to the church and back in a large bus. The Portuguese band played at the grounds during Sunday afternoon and there was a large number of visitors at the station from town.

NATIVES ON PHILADELPHIA.

Over Two Thousand Inspected the Cruiser on Saturday.

The native population turned out en masse Saturday afternoon, and during the hours of 1 to 5 crowded the Philadelphia. They were courteously received aboard by the officers and crew, and thoroughly inspected the white cruiser from stem to stern.

Two cutters, each towing a large ship's boat, were constantly engaged in carrying the visitors to and from the ship.

It is estimated over 2000 persons took advantage of the opportunity offered. One and all seemed pleased with what they saw and will long cherish the visit to the warship as an interesting and pleasing epoch in their lives.

A similar inspection will be allowed next Saturday, at which time undoubtedly the attendance will far exceed that of last Saturday.

"We take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is praised by all who try it," says J. W. Cox & Son, druggists, Marshfield, Oregon. No one afflicted with a throat or lung trouble can use this remedy without praising it. It always gives prompt relief. It is especially valuable for colds as it relieves the lungs, makes breathing easier and aids expectoration. A cold will never result in pneumonia when this remedy is taken and reasonable care exercised. For sale by all medical dealers, BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents.

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No skill is required and one can get any shade wanted.

Tissue Paper, Asbestos Paper!

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Is our specialty for which we are constantly receiving new designs in mouldings.

We are now offering something first-class in Colored Photos.

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NESTLE'S MILK FOOD
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Go hand in hand
They are the friend
Health and happiness
Health because of
blood;
Happiness because of
skin.
Thousands of useful lives
have been embittered by
torturing, disfiguring
moths.



CUTICURA REMEDIES
Are the greatest of skin purifiers.
As well as blood purifiers.
Because of their peculiar action on the pores of
Skin, Scalp, and Blood humors
When the best physicians fail
Pure, sweet, gentle, and speedily effective
They especially appeal to mothers and children
Their use at all seasons insures a clear skin and pure blood
As well as sound bodily health

Bad Complexions

Sluggish action of the pores also causes the complexion and skin to become dark yellow oily, and mothy, giving rise to pimples, black heads, roughness, redness, falling hair, and facial blemishes. The only reliable preventive is Cuticura Soap, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as the purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price CUTICURA RESOLVENT, \$1. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. BENSON SMITH & CO., Honolulu, H. I.

"All about the Skin and Blood," 72 pages, 100 testimonials, 100¢ free

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AT LOW PRICES.

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Rugs and Portiers of all sizes,
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CONVALESCENTS,
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DYSPEPTICS
and the Aged, and
in Acute Illness and
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Best Food
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Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowiness, and Mouth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. Price \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Pure adhesive and positively invisible. Three shades—white, flesh, brunette. Will not clog the pores, stays on all day. Price 50 cents.

Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications. Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of Hair to grow on bald heads. Cases of years standing specially invited to a trial. Price \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or stickiness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes glossy and clean. Price \$1.

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Any lady call at Hollister Drug Company will be given a Lady's Journal containing a Beauty Lecture written by Mrs. Nettie Harrison

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Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9 1895.

We give in another column the much discussed expression of opinion given by Thomas G. Shearman in Brooklyn, N. Y. The spirit prompting a slur upon a refutation of this collection of fallacies is only to be compared with the blatant resonance of a flippant, un-Christian tongue that delights in casting reflections upon every effort tending to enlighten and improve the moral and physical condition of our fellow man.

THE Prussian Parliament does not trouble itself with such trivial matters as theater hats. It is exhausting its patience and spending time on no less a problem than the abbreviation of feminine skirts. The long skirts of walking costumes now in vogue collect germs, microbes and other things, that the hygienic authorities say are as bad. If dress reform legislators continue in their course, they will have a woman's rebellion on their hands.

THE Czar of Russia has taken steps to abolish the use of the lash by local judges. Though this method of punishment has long been prohibited by law, statistics have been produced proving that more than 3000 persons during the past few years were either flogged to death or died from the after effects. It will be a hard task to wipe out this favorite method of punishment, but the young Czar will be forgiven many of his despotic shortcomings if he succeeds in mitigating this relic of barbarism.

CAPTAIN CROSSMAN never spoke with more truth than when he remarked that if the Alianza had raised the English flag the port-holes of the Spanish gunboat would have closed and the ship allowed to proceed on its course with no more ado. The United States possesses a class of politicians desperately anxious to copy Great Britain's policies in all other respects, but when any move is made to establish a wholesome respect for the American flag and American interests in foreign waters or foreign lands, the hysterical cry of "jingoism" is at once raised.

THE suggestion by Dr. Wood that the Board of Health should be supplied with some place to file and preserve the public documents of that department ought to receive prompt attention. Under present conditions, valuable records, which can only be replaced by years of study and investigation, may be destroyed by fire in a twinkling. In the interests of humanity, the country cannot afford to take the risk it is now running and stand the chance of closing doors after the horse is stolen. The value of many of these documents cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents.

FORTUNATELY for the United States the fate of the commerce of that country is not entirely in the hands of Congressional representatives, particularly of the type that made up the Fifty-third Congress. Business men of the East who will not allow their interests to be controlled by transcontinental railroad corporations have taken steps to assure the construction of the Nicaragua canal. There can be no doubt that this latest movement means the construction of the canal by American capital, and its maintenance under the protection of the American Government. Though the appropriation failed to pass, the attitude of the people and the members of the incoming Congress leave no question as to the final success of a similar measure. Preliminary surveys and preparations are set on foot with the supposition that the Government will render substantial assistance to carry the project to completion. The canal is now in the hands of business men, to whom there is such word as fail.

QUESTIONABLE FACTS TO SUIT ARGUMENTS.

Senator Pettigrew broke loose on Hawaiian history a second time during the last days of the Fifty-third Congress, the occasion being the discussion of the \$500,000 appropriation for the submarine cable to this country. The now ex-Senator seems to have a particular antipathy for anything and everything Hawaiian, and calls the most mythical and idiotic ideas into play that have ever been expounded on the floor of the United States Senate to support his position.

In the first place he informs his colleagues that there are "637 Americans, or persons of American descent, who live upon the Hawaiian Islands." How he gets the American population down to this number is a mystery, unless he draws the inference that all the so-called Americans have been disfranchised by recent orders of the Administration and the remainder have been deported or left the country within the past few months. This sage of the Dakotas also says the cable is not necessary from a commercial standpoint. "It is not necessary in the matter of news, for it is well known that if we do not build this cable England will build a cable from the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific railroad by way of these islands to her Australian possessions. Therefore, we shall be able to communicate, and every commercial interest will be as well served." He might with as much reason state that there is no necessity of telegraphic communication between South Dakota and New York by way of Chicago. England would gladly construct lines to carry dispatches overland through Canada to Montreal, leaving the only expense to United States citizens of building a connecting link north from Dakota and south to New York from Montreal. And the Canadian Pacific could very well arrange to ship all of Dakota's products East. In fact, England could take the United States commerce and carry it on entirely with very little trouble, and would be doing it today were it not for the patriotic men of '76, who set the mark of American patriotism and aggression. Unfortunately Senator Pettigrew and men of his stamp have not absorbed any of that spirit. At the same time he cites how well England can do American business with Hawaii he makes the supposition that England would never bombard New York, because there is so much English capital invested in that city. This is certainly a sorry admission for an American in public life to make, and simultaneously cry down a proposition favorable to American commerce and capital in the West.

He calls the fallacious arguments and facts given by Thomas R. Shearman to his aid, and gives numerous other new financial statements as follows: "In 1894 we imported sugar of the value of \$8,282,000. We remitted duties amounting to \$3,500,000. In 1893 we imported \$9,000,000 worth of sugar, and the duty at the present rate would have been \$3,600,000. We exported in 1893 to those islands \$2,827,000 of our products, nearly a million dollars less than the amount of duties which we remitted."

If this great and good friend will study history, he will find that there was no duty on sugar from April 1, 1891, till August 28, 1894, yet he charges us with \$7,100,000 of duties remitted on sugar. In place of the \$2,827,000 worth of exports given by Mr. Pettigrew, the custom house statistics show \$4,325,200, a difference of \$1,498,000 to the credit of the United States. Though a million or so is of comparatively little moment to the United States, it serves to show how the enemies of annexation are obliged to twist facts to suit the argument, rather than search for facts and draw honorable arguments.

CONVEYING WRONG IMPRESSIONS.

Since the friends of A. P. Peterson have seen fit to give voice to reports reflecting upon the treat-

ment which he received while confined in the police station, it is highly proper that the Deputy Marshal should take official notice of the statements. Stories grow as they pass from mouth to mouth, and now it is said that many of the prisoners could not eat their meals on account of the odors that pervaded the place. Very likely if a little more time were given, a much more disagreeable state of affairs could be invented. We believe these reports, some of which are incorrect, are given in such a form as to convey an impression entirely at variance with facts. The uninitiated might well infer that the Honolulu police station is an underground stronghold reeking with moisture and pestilence, which is as far from the truth as is possible. We would reiterate the first statement published in this paper—that the cells are clean, well aired and well lighted, and furthermore, that the accommodations in the station for prisoners will compare favorably with those in the average city of the United States or any other country.

None of the prisoners were treated as common drunks or even as criminals. They were allowed to receive food or whatever their friends saw fit to send them to add to their comforts, and if their physical condition required it, the attendance of physicians. Whether the term of life of any of the political prisoners was lengthened or shortened by the confinement no one can say; but we do know that all possible protection against disease or deleterious effects which might result from the detention was given the political prisoners. There is now in prison a man whose physician has told him that under any circumstances he should leave the country for a different climate. The prisoner has had the option of going but he has refused to accept it. Should this action result fatally, will the Government be brought to account for damp cells and poor food? It would be quite as reasonable as the charges brought in the case of Mr. Peterson.

THE continued silence of the American State Department on the Thurston affair gives strength to the supposition that the recall was a newspaper flurry, and, although it might have been contemplated, for some unknown reason was nipped in the bud. The New York Press, remarking upon the policy of the Administration, pays the following tribute to Minister Thurston and the cause of the Republic: "The Hawaiian Minister is by birth an American, and he has the instincts and character of an American gentleman. He is a man of distinguished ability and he is devoted, as he should be, to the grand cause he is here to serve. If he has said harsh things about Gresham to his home government, he can probably prove them, and he can be sure that they express the sentiments of ninety-nine out of every hundred American citizens. He can go home, too, assured that he has already accomplished his mission with the American people. He has won his fight. The cause of Hawaii is the cause of the United States. When Mr. Thurston returns to Washington, after having been sent home by Secretary Gresham, he will return not as the Minister of a foreign government, but as the representative of an American community. Then he can vote as well as say what he thinks of Gresham."

THE first response to the subscription for the leper band comes from Captain Cochrane, of the American cruiser Philadelphia. The captain has always been interested in the unfortunates on the island of Molokai, and offers an opportunity for contribution which ought to receive hearty co-operation.

JOAQUIN MILLER says he did not remain in Honolulu because he feared being thrust into prison. Here again he labors under a delusion. All the poet of the Sierras has to fear in this country is the examining physicians of the insane asylum.

STRICT IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Those who have watched the immigration of contract labor cannot fail to notice the open door this country offers for the introduction of the hard characters of Oriental countries. Under the present order of affairs we have little or no guarantee that China and Japan will not become rid of numerous individuals who come within the class of criminals, and who may become a more dangerous element to society in this country than in their native heath. A small colony of laborers arrives upon a steamer, they sign contracts and go out to the plantation, with the Government in practical ignorance of the class of men who are being turned loose on the soil. While the majority have proved a fairly peaceable and law-abiding people, there is every opportunity for thieves and murderers, the worst element in the Oriental cities, to slip in, escape justice in their own country and lose their identity for a time in a crowd of six or seven hundred contract laborers.

This is true not only of the Chinese and Japanese but of every nationality coming to the country under the same conditions. The immigrants are a necessity and it is impossible to keep out each and every person that might prove a menace to law and order, yet the barriers thrown about the country should be as strong and impenetrable as laws can make them. The tendency to consider the mass rather than the individual is liable to bring about a condition of affairs beyond remedy except by the most strenuous measures. It would not be an unreasonable requirement to insist upon a guarantee from responsible parties in the country from which the laborers are shipped, that each individual is possessed of a fairly good character, and is not a fugitive from justice. The United States, with its nest of political cranks, paupers and criminals, is now suffering the penalty of lax immigration laws. How much more, then, should Hawaii, small in area, and easily put in turmoil by a few, guard against the introduction of disturbing elements to be feared by the strongest nations of the world.

DELINQUENT TAX LIST.

By the publication of the delinquent tax list as a supplement to the Chinese Times the chief of the tax bureau has done a stroke of business that certainly reflects no credit upon himself, and puts the Government in not the most savory position in the world. Tenders were called for the advertisement of the delinquent tax list, which the law requires shall be published in the "English and Hawaiian language" in one weekly newspaper. The various papers of the country published in these languages submitted their bids, which in the mind of the chief of the bureau were exorbitant. He immediately repairs to the editor of a Portuguese paper and makes a proposition for the circulation of the list on an entirely different basis. This editor, out of respect for business done on business principles, scouted the idea, and the chief finding no one else to accept the deal, took refuge in a Chinese paper. In this manner the tax bureau saves a few dollars and possibly complies with the letter of the law, but we cannot say the same of the spirit of the law. If it was the intention to use a Chinese paper as the medium of circulation, why are the words "English and Hawaiian language" used? No business man of average intelligence, who desires to reach the English and Hawaiian speaking people, places his advertisements with a Chinese paper. This is not only a bad stroke of business, but it may well be considered as a slap at the English and Hawaiian workmen of the country. No one denies the ability of the Chinese Times to publish government documents at a lower rate than the papers printed either in English or Hawaiian. A Chinese printer can be hired at one-half the rate of an Anglo-Saxon or Hawaiian. No will a Chinese laborer on the road

work for less than an Anglo-Saxon or Hawaiian. Why then are the latter employed? Simply because they, if any, are deserving of government patronage; it is the dollars of this class that pay the expenses of the government, yet on the part of the chief of the tax bureau we have a direct discrimination against them.

If the bills against the tax bureau are considered exorbitant, we should like to have some one point out the large salaries or dividends paid by English newspaper corporations as a result of Government patronage. If, after the bids had been opened, it was thought best to publish the list as a supplement, the English and Hawaiian newspapers had reason to expect an opportunity to give prices on this new scheme. In one sense perhaps the chief of the tax bureau has a right to do as he pleases, but it is a question how long he would be allowed to discriminate in favor of cheap Asiatic labor after the people who furnish the funds for tax collectors' salaries are heard from. Had the head of the finance department been consulted we do not believe such a manifestly poor business policy would have been followed.

SECRETARY GRESHAM's desire to retire from public life at a time when he has particularly hard problems to deal with will not help his cause among friends or enemies. Discretion is sometimes the better part of valor, but a retreat at this time is a practical admission that the task is too arduous, and the duties of the office are more than Mr. Gresham bargained for. At all events there is a splendid opportunity for some level-headed diplomat to make a reputation for himself and at the same time do the country an invaluable service.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

There is no reason to doubt that Secretary Gresham has indicated to the Hawaiian government that Minister Thurston has become persona non grata. The severance of relations between Mr. Thurston and this government is unfortunate, for during a very trying period Mr. Thurston has demonstrated his great ability as the representative of the young republic at the capital of its most intimate neighbor. The special action on Mr. Thurston's part, upon which the request for his recall is based, is not definitely and certainly known. Nothing has been suggested, however, which compares in seriousness of violation of diplomatic rules with the recent action of the Italian minister in communicating directly with the governor of Colorado, or that of the Spanish minister in his public expressions during the recent excitement over the Alliance affair, in respect to which Secretary Gresham has, properly enough, preserved his self control. Until something is learned to the contrary the public verdict will be that Secretary Gresham's action is the culmination of a case of mutual and personal incompatibility between him and Mr. Thurston, and that the Secretary is making a mountain out of a molehill, in order to be rid of a minister whom he personally dislikes, but whose entire course in this country has been marked by dignity, tact, ability and patriotic zeal for his country's welfare. If our government is to permit personal prejudices to cause it to embarrass the young and troubled republic, and no forbearance or sympathetic consideration is to be shown in dealing with it and its representative, there is of course no reason to expect Hawaii to pursue a more magnanimous course. It would be reasonable for Mr. Willis to expect the handing to him of his own passport, for the American minister in carrying out the policy of Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of State when they endeavored to restore Mrs. Dominis to the throne, and when they interfered with her recent treason trials, has inevitably made himself obnoxious to the Hawaiian authorities. It is well understood, of course, that in any controversy over Hawaiian affairs the administration does not represent the nation, and this fact robs anything that it may do in respect to Hawaii of much of its significance.—Washington Star.

JOAQUIN MILLER has broken out in a new spot. He condemns the Dole administration for cruelty to Hawaiians in keeping them in jail, and even talks of going to Japan to induce that government to swoop down upon the islands and gobble them up, the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. Here we see the intense impracticability of the poetic mind. Joaquin would do well to visit some of the jails of our own country and see what he thinks of them. It might be that he would then decide to bring Japan over here to regulate things, instead of flashing such small game as Hawaii—Portland Oregonian, March 29.

THE ADVERTISER AND GAZETTE of sale at Hilo, J. A. Martin news agent.

Timely Copies

March 23, 1895.

What about the cable? What about the canal? Does the United States Senate believe that other governments will be willing to accept a "dog in the manger" policy and allow the Pacific to be without a cable? Do the Senators for one moment imagine that the Nicaragua Canal will continue to exist merely in the imagination of the world and as a channel only for paper ships? We know not. Hawaii is interested in both schemes to a very great extent because there is no doubt that her commerce will be increased by the completion of one or both of the measures. Nor is Hawaii the only locality to be benefitted. The United States, particularly the States along the eastern and western seaboard will profit by the completion of the canal to a wonderful extent; the merchant marine that has been lying idle will receive an impetus the like of which has not been felt in years. Freight could be so much reduced that thousands of tons would be shipped from New York that would not otherwise leave the warehouses.

We have just received another invoice of the celebrated Dietz Oil Stoves, the same now extensively used in Honolulu and which give universal satisfaction. As a fuel, coal oil is extensively used in the United States and here on account of its cheapness and because of the quickness with which a meal may be cooked. With the Dietz Oil Stove there is absolutely no odor from the burning oil and no danger of explosion. The cost of oil for a meal averages about three cents and when you are through heat and expense ceases. We have never had a word of dissatisfaction from parties using these stoves; on the contrary we are told that they will broil, fry, bake, and roast equally as good as a wood or coal stove and at less expense.

If you contemplate renewing the youth of your dwelling by the use of a little paint, bear this fact in mind: Hendry's Ready Mixed Paint will go further and retain the gloss and color longer than any other ready mixed paint on the market. We have it for inside or outside work in quart, half gallon, and gallon tins. If you want to do a little odd job and do not require the services of a painter get a tin of our paint—always ready for use. If you are, for any reason, opposed to the ready mixed article we can supply you with either English or American lead and raw or boiled oil at the lowest possible price.

The Avery sugar land implements have proven a wonderful saving to the planters here and our sales are constantly increasing. Planters are realizing that economy must be practiced in every department of their plantations and labor saving implements are on the road to success in this respect. We will gladly furnish information and supply photographs to parties interested.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Block, 607 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Ben Gallagher was released late yesterday afternoon.

C. F. Herrick has fresh Leghorn eggs for setting for sale.

The delinquent tax list has been published in the Chinese Times.

The late Arthur P. Peterson was insured in the Mutual Life Company for \$5000.

The Arawa will not arrive until Saturday, having been detained two days on account of delay of the mails.

British Commissioner Hawes has purchased Jim Cart's beautiful and spirited matched gray team of horses.

The Philadelphia battalion will land this morning for weekly shore drill. They will use the campus of Kamehameha school today.

Rev. Dr. Cruzan, the well-known Congregational pastor of Santa Cruz, Cal., has received a call to the San Francisco Park Congregational Church.

The Hall will take a number of the Portuguese immigrants this morning. More will leave by the Kauai steamers, and the remainder will be taken by the Kinau on Friday.

The finance committee of the Hawaiian Board give notice that the Y. M. C. A. hall at the leper settlement will be ready for dedication May 15th. All those desiring to donate books, papers, etc., are requested to communicate with Thomas K. Nathaniel, secretary.

Paul Isenberg received by the steamer Braunfels an Oldenburg cow from Hamburg, Germany. She was brought ashore yesterday and taken to Waialae ranch shortly after the steamer docked. One died on the passage from the Azores. The cow is the first of the breed imported to the Islands.

Kamuku, one of the Hawaiian hula dancers stranded in Germany, arrived by the Braunfels. He is employed on the steamer and will likely go to Manila on her and from thence back to Germany. Kamuku married a German woman during his tour abroad, and will ultimately return to the islands to reside.

PERSONAL.

Joseph Hyman, the well known merchant, returned yesterday for a brief visit.

William Metcalf and family are late arrivals. Mr. Metcalf is from Pittsburgh, Penn.

Councillor John Emmeluth returned by the Australia from a business trip abroad.

Mrs. M. Gray, George McLean, wife and daughter, are home after a lengthy stay in San Francisco.

D. G. Camarinos, the San Francisco fruit merchant, is in town. He will remain here for several months.

Mrs. Thurston is not expected to arrive by the Arawa, it being understood she is visiting relatives in Michigan.

Colonel George de La Vergne, and family, will return to the Coast by the Australia, after a visit to relatives on Kauai.

Mrs. C. R. Spalding returned yesterday with her son, who has been attending college in California for the past two years.

Allen Towle, a wealthy lumberman of California, was a passenger on the Australia. His wife and daughter accompanied him.

Dr. E. S. Goodhue, of Pasadena, Cal., arrived yesterday with his family. The doctor will locate on Kauai as a Government physician.

Mr. and Mrs. Morbio and family arrived yesterday. Mr. Morbio is a well known San Francisco lawyer. His wife is a daughter of Major Adolph Sutro.

Judge W. A. Kinney, who went to the Coast recently in the interest of the Government, returned by the Australia. Mr. Kinney visited Salt Lake City and other cities before returning home. His mother accompanied him to Honolulu, where she will remain for a lengthy visit.

Colonel George Macfarlane returned from the Coast on yesterday's Australia. The colonel reports having been sought by newspaper men for interviews. He says the deported citizens of Honolulu have for the most part maintained a discreet silence regarding affairs in the Islands.

C. L. Carter's Insurance.

S. B. Rose, resident agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co of New York, has paid to the executors of the estate of Charles L. Carter the sum of \$22,374, being amount of policies held by Mr. Carter in the company represented by Mr. Rose. The claim was adjusted without the slightest trouble and the amount paid with due promptness, for which Mr. Rose will be thanked by the executors.

ALOHA-LANG.

BY A MALIHI.

Good bye, thou dear Hawaiian Isles
I will not say Farewell,
Where kindly Nature always smiles
O'er mountain, vale and dell
Where climate, fruits and flowers are
That could the heart suffice
How truly, then, may you be called
Pacific's Paradise!

Here music holds its wondrous charm
And dark eyed beauty reigns
O'er every race, and thinks no harm
In her unconscious chains
With voices rich and spirits light
Youth throws aside its cares
Can I forget those moonlight bright
Those sweet Hawaiian airs!

O, land of mango, fern and palm
Of cascades, fire and snow
O, land of love, of peace and calm
A word before I go
I hope to view your scenery grand
When I can come to stay
Returning to ALOHA-LANG
To dream my life away.

SCHMIDT'S HAWAIIAN ANTHEM.

Result of Litigation with Professor Sauvlet Over It.

It will be remembered that some time ago Senator Schmidt composed an anthem on the Hawaiian Republic, and, while on a recent visit to the Coast, got Professor Sauvlet to set it to music. An exorbitant price was charged, which Mr. Schmidt refused to pay. The case was carried to the courts, the hearing being held in San Francisco March 29th.

Several experts were called to testify who cast many reflections upon the value of the professor's work. F. M. Demart said the professor's work was worth \$10. "I can get any number of competent musicians to do the work for that. Why, in New York there are musicians who will do it for \$5, and even for a glass of beer. I know two men—one who writes the words and the other the music—who do such work for their beer."

Senator Schmidt won his case.

MORNING STAR ARRIVES.

Absent Nearly a Year Cruising in the South Seas.

The missionary steamer Morning Star arrived yesterday morning, 49 days from Ruk, in the Carolinas. She sailed from this port during last July, for the Gilbert Islands. From there she went to the Carolinas, and then back to the Gilberts. The vessel returned to the Carolinas again and thence to Ruk, from which port she sailed for Honolulu. Very bad weather, made up of strong head winds, was experienced until within two days of Honolulu, when the Morning Star picked up the N. E. trades.

Miss Abel, a teacher in the girls school at Ruk, was the only passenger.

Besides 45 cords of fire wood, the steamer brought a lot of curios from the South S-a islands.

Funeral of Mrs. Rodgers.

The funeral of Mrs. Dr. Rodgers yesterday afternoon was largely attended. Rev. Dr. Birnie officiated at the services held in Central Union Church.

Mesdames A. F. Judd and E. C. Damon, assisted by W. W. Hall and Chas. M. Cooke took part in the song service.

The chancel was decorated with numerous beautiful floral offerings. The pall-bearers were Dr. J. M. Whitney, Prof. W. D. Alexander, C. A. Brown, H. A. Parmelee, T. C. Porter and Thos. Krouse.

A large concourse of friends and acquaintances escorted the remains of the beloved lady to their last resting place. The grave was covered with a profusion of choice flowers.

Philadelphia May Go to China.

It was rumored last night, on what seemed to be good authority, that upon the arrival of the Bennington or Olympia at this port, the Philadelphia would go to China to relieve the Baltimore, which vessel is in need of repairs.

In this connection it was reported that in case the repairs now being made by the Honolulu Iron Works on the Philadelphia should prove a success, the flagship will not go to Mare Island, but have her supplies sent here, and after making a trial trip, sail for China.

Schooner Vine Seized.

It will be remembered that some time ago mention was made of the possible arrival at this port of the pleasure yacht Vine. Rumor had it that the yacht was loaded with arms and ammunition and her cargo would be used in an attempt to overthrow the Government.

Later advices state that the Vine was seized on January 21st at Guaymas, Mexico, for having arms and ammunition on board, considered contraband of war.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps

JAPAN DECLARES AN ARMISTICE.

Gresham Is Getting Weary and Wants to Resign Office.

CASE OF THE HAWAIIAN EXILES.

Li Hung Chang's Assistant Sentenced to Penal Servitude for Life—Suit Against Canadian Pacific S. S. Co—Olympia to Relieve Philadelphia

TOKIO (Japan), March 29.—The Emperor of Japan has today declared an unconditional armistice.

St. PETERSBURG (Russia), March 29.—Advices received here from Tokio say that the decision of the Emperor of Japan to declare an unconditional armistice was greatly due to the extreme indignation aroused by the attack on Li Hung Chang.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—The news that an unconditional armistice has been declared by the Emperor of the Japanese was confirmed at the Japanese legation, where it was stated that a cablegram to this effect had been received from the home Government. In thus suspending all operations in the field with their army flushed with victory almost at the gates of Peking, the Government has been doubtless influenced entirely by the wholly unjustifiable attempt to assassinate the peace envoy of His Imperial Majesty of China.

SHIMONOSEKI (Japan), March 31.—Koyama Rokuseki, the young Japanese who attempted to assassinate Li Hung Chang, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

HONGKONG (China), March 30.—The Japanese are bombarding Taiwan, the capital town of Formosa.

TOKIO (Japan), March 29.—It is reported that the conditions of peace are that China shall pay 400,000,000 yen indemnity and cede Formosa and Southern Manchuria, Japan holding guarantees pending the payment of the indemnity and settlement of the boundaries.

LONDON, March 29.—The British Consul has advised that all foreign women and children leave Formosa. A number have already gone to Amoy and Hongkong. The blacks in Southern Formosa are very insolent to the forty whites who compose the foreign population on that part of the island.

GRESHAM TO RESIGN.

Likely Leave the Cabinet Before the First of July.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Another vacancy in the cabinet, it is rumored, may occur within the next few weeks. Secretary Gresham is the official who is slated for voluntary retirement. The report comes from several of his close friends, to whom, it is said, he has more than once expressed his desire to return to the practice of law, if not to the bench.

Judge Gresham, it is stated, has not found the state department as congenial to his tastes as he had expected, and Mrs. Gresham has not been altogether pleased with the breaking up of the home ties made necessary by her removal to Washington. Both the Secretary and his wife have told intimate acquaintances of their mutual desire to return to Illinois.

The rumor of Gresham's retirement, however, is not based alone on these exchanges of confidence, but on more direct statements regarding his intentions in the near future. Judge Gresham's relations with the president have been, so far as known, of the pleasantest. No member of the cabinet has been more trusted by Cleveland, so that his desire for retirement from office in the near future cannot be ascribed to any friction with his chief.

It is hinted, however, that Judge Gresham has felt somewhat aggrieved over the disqualification of the cabinet to support him in a foreign policy which he believes would win for him great popularity and possibly make him a favorite for the Presidency. It may be that extinguished hopes in this direction have had a strong influence on him in reaching the conclusion that he would prefer to retire. This idea is scouted by his friends, who assert that Judge Gresham has not been moved by any such considerations. They say he has simply consulted his wife's pleasure and his own tastes in concluding to leave Washington within a short time.

The rumor is that Judge Gresham will retire from the cabinet before July 1st. No date of the Judge and Mrs. Gresham are discussing the Secretary's probable withdrawal, it is not unlikely that the subject has been discussed with the President and Cabinet. Mr. Cleveland would no doubt use every influence to persuade Judge Gresham to remain until the close of the Administration.

THE HAWAIIAN EXILES.

Suit Against the Canadian Steamship Company to be Pushed.

VANCOUVER, (B. C.), March 27.—In speaking of the case brought by the Hawaiian exiles, Mueller, Craustoun and Johnstone, against the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company, E. P. Davis, counsel for the company, said yesterday regarding the attitude of the Hawaiian Government in the case:

"They are anxious to have the question settled as to the right to deport dangerous characters from the Islands when the latter are, as during the late crisis, under martial law. They claim such a right in the present instance and are anxious to have that right established by a judicial decision in another country."

"Mr. Kinney came here with authority to retain special counsel to represent them, but upon examination decided to leave the matter as it was, consequently I am not retained by the Hawaiian Government at all, but am looking after the interests of the present defendants. I am raising the

which comes to the same thing."

"The case," he added, "could not possibly come up for trial until the fall, since a commission would have to be issued to take evidence in Honolulu."

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The Olympia to Relieve the Philadelphia at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Future movements of ships are under contemplation in the Navy Department. Within a few months a number of vessels will go out of commission and some of the new vessels will receive the men doing duty on the older ships.

One of the important changes to be made is the sending of the Olympia from Mare Island to Honolulu to relieve the Philadelphia. The Philadelphia will be docked and scraped at Mare Island, and will then go to the Asiatic squadron, relieving the flagship Baltimore.

It is expected that within a short time the Chicago, now at New York, will go out of commission, and her men will be transferred to the Amphitrite, now at the Norfolk navy yard.

THURSTON LEAVES WASHINGTON.

He Has Received no Instructions from His Government.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Minister Thurston left Washington for Boston this afternoon. Before starting he received a message from Honolulu of a personal nature, but nothing from his Government in regard to the demand of the United States for his recall from Washington.

From Boston it is the intention of Mr. Thurston to go to San Francisco, whence he will sail for Hawaii April 4th. In all probability the successor of Mr. Thurston as Hawaiian Minister at Washington will be Secretary of the Legation Frank P. Hastings, who is also Charge d'Affaires ad Interim in the Official Gazette of his Government.

When Mr. Thurston was first talked of as Minister to the United States he was averse to accepting the position because of his varied and extensive personal interests. Finally he consented to serve, stipulating, however, that Mr. Hastings should be associated with him at Washington.

It is said that if President Dole does not appoint Thurston's successor within a reasonable period, Minister Willis will be transferred to Tokio, displacing Mr. Dunn, a hold-over Republican.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Minister Thurston, persona non grata to Secretary Gresham, came into Chicago about sunset this evening and went into executive session with Fred W. Job, the local Hawaiian Consul, and to reporters he had not one word to say. He declared that talking was not diplomatic, a lesson he had recently learned at Washington to his sorrow, and he even refused an opinion as to the climate of Chicago as compared with that of his little country out in the Pacific.

He left tonight over the Northwestern, and in the meantime did not have much to say about his trouble with Secretary Gresham.

"I have nothing to say, except that I am feeling well after my trip," said he.

Mr. Thurston was rushing to the Coast to catch the steamer on April 4th, and immediately after dining with Mr. Job, at the Chicago Beach Hotel, he rushed to the Northwestern flyer. He knew had time to announce that he knew nothing save what had been already written, and refused to discuss the causes which led to his recall.

Willis' Snub to Dole.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), March 28.—Mr. Hastings, Charge d'Affaires of the Hawaiian Legation, has not received any advice by the steamer Australia arriving yesterday, and one is expected until the mail reaches here. Minister Thurston's departure has brought about no change in the legation affairs.

Naval officers who have been stationed in Hawaii say little significance is to be attached to Minister Willis' failure to invite President Dole to a recent reception given by the United States representative. Telephones are in such universal use in Honolulu that it has become a social practice to telephone invitations to informal gatherings, and send written invitations for formal affairs.

New Trans-Pacific Line.

PORTLAND, Or., March 24.—Arrangements have been definitely completed for the establishment of a steamer line from Portland to Japan and China, the premature announcement of which was made several weeks ago. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company have entered into an agreement with Samuels, Samuel & Co., of Yokohama and other parties who will place two steamers on the route, making monthly trips. The first steamer leaves Hongkong the 1st of May.

The first steamer leaves Portland June 1. All steamers run via Yokohama, and during the winter months via Honolulu. The vessels are to have a carrying capacity of from 3000 to 3500 tons. The line is to be operated in connection with the O. R. & N. Co., lines alone, the Great Northern not being interested as in the former proposed arrangement.

It was given out yesterday that the rumored new line of sailing vessels plying between Portland, Or., and Honolulu is to be a reality and that three ships have been chartered for the run, says the S. F. Chronicle of March 22. The shipping men of this city, and merchants as well, are somewhat alarmed over the news and it is understood that steps are to be taken to protect their interests at the Islands. The Welch line, which now operates between this port and the Hawaiian Islands, will be particularly affected by the new venture. It has been heretofore announced by Northwestern enthusiasts that the Canadian Pacific's steamers already do more business with the Islands than those which sail out of this port, and now the Oregon metropolis thinks it can get the sailing trade as well.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

MARCH TERM, 1895.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., BICKERSON, AND IREAR, JJ.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII BY N. C. WILFONG, DEPUTY TAX ASSESSOR VS. HENRY WEST; REPUBLIC OF HAWAII BY N. C. WILFONG, DEPUTY TAX ASSESSOR VS. E. KEKOA.

Action with Arrest for Non-payment of Personal Taxes.

The Assessor in Chief, being paid a regular salary, has no pecuniary interest in a suit for the collection of taxes.

The Republic of Hawaii is the party plaintiff in such suits.

The Circuit Judge, being the father of the Assessor in Chief, is not disqualified to sit in such a case, under Article 89 of the Constitution.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY BICKERSON, J.

These two cases were argued together and are on the same question, reserved by Circuit Judge Austin of the Fourth Circuit Court.

A judgment was had against both the above named defendants in the District Court of Hilo, Hawaii, and an appeal taken to the said Circuit Court. There the defendants objected to the jurisdiction of the Court on the ground "that the presiding Judge is father of the Tax Assessor of Hawaii, whose representative the deputy is, and therefore being the real plaintiff, he is not allowed to sit for the reasons stated in the Constitution."

The only question for us is—Is the Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit Court disqualified from hearing these cases, they being actions for the collection of personal taxes, for the reason that he is the father of the Assessor in Chief (Mr. H. C. Austin) for the taxation division which includes the Fourth Judicial Circuit?

Article 89 of the Constitution is as follows:

"No person shall sit as a judge or juror in any case in which his relative by affinity, or by consanguinity within the third degree, is interested, either as plaintiff or defendant, or in the issue of which the said judge or juror may have, either directly or through such relative, any pecuniary interest."

We are unable to see how the cases at bar can be construed to come within this Article of the Constitution, or that the said Judge is in any way disqualified.

The Judge's son (the Assessor in Chief) is not a party; the party plaintiff in these cases is the Republic of Hawaii represented by N. C. Wilfong, deputy collector, and it is not claimed that Mr. Wilfong is related to the Judge. The Assessor in Chief is paid a regular salary which does not depend upon the amount of collections and consequently has no pecuniary interest in the case; therefore his father the Judge cannot have "either directly or through such relative, any pecuniary interest."

It is true the deputy tax collector has a pecuniary interest in the issue, but that does not disqualify the Judge.

These cases are remanded to the Fourth Judicial Circuit Court for trial.

A. G. M. Robertson, Deputy Attorney General for plaintiff; S. K. Kane for defendant E. Kekoa.

Dated Honolulu, April 2, 1895

The administration should not lose sight of the fact that the departure of Minister Thurston would not mean the deportation of the annexation sentiment in this country by a good deal—Washington Star.

Y. M. C. A. NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed by the Finance Committee of the Hawaiian Board of Missions to act as agent for the care and management of the new Y. M. C. A. Hall, recently built at the Leper Settlement, Island of Molokai, I hereby give notice that said hall will be ready for dedication on the 15th day of May next, and all people of charitable instincts who are wishing to donate books, newspapers, pamphlets, etc., for the use of said hall will be kindly received by the Secretary.

M. K. Mabeena, President.
Wm. Nolley, Treasurer.
Thos. K. Nathaniel, Secretary.
Kalaupapa, April 4th, 1895.
Thos. K. Nathaniel,
Secretary Y. M. C. A.
Leper Settlement, Molokai.

1844 11

Notice of Election of Officers.

AT THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Fruit and Taro Company, held this day, the following persons were duly elected officers for the ensuing year:

E. H. Bailey, President.
Jno. Richardson, Vice-President.
W. O. Smith, Treasurer.
Jno. A. Moore, Auditor.
A. N. Kepikal, Secretary.

Waialae, Maui, March 30th, 1895.
1844-3w

Notice of Incorporation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Company, Limited, has been incorporated on the 29th of October, 1894, that its principal place of business is Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii, and that the following officers have been duly elected for the ensuing year, viz:

Joao Antonio, President.
Jose Joaquin Turcato, Treasurer.
Joao Antonio, Secretary.

Hilo, October 31st, 1894.
1844-4w

ALLEN & ROBINSON,

Queen Street
DEALERS IN LUMBER, WINDOWS, DOORS, AND BUILDING MATERIAL.
WALLPAPER, PAINTS, ETC.
KNOX AND STEAM CO.
1842-13

BY AUTHORITY.

Sale of a Strip of Government Land in the District of North Kohala, Hawaii.

On TUESDAY, May 7th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at Public Auction, that portion of the old Government Road leading from Kohala to Waimea, and lying within the limits of the Kohala plantation in the District of North Kohala, Hawaii, containing an area of 2½ acres, a little more or less.

Upset price \$100.
J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, April 2, 1895.
1643-359-3t

The following gentlemen have this day been appointed Commissioners of Fences for the District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii.

H. L. Holstein,
D. H. Kaialan, and
Robert Hind Jr.
J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, April 2th, 1895.
1643-3t

H. H. Renton Esq. has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Way and Water Rights for the District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, April 2th, 1895.
1643-3t

HENRY WATERHOUSE,

OFFICE QUEEN ST., HONOLULU, H. I.

Dealer in Real Estate,

Agent for Union Insurance Society, London, Commission Merchant.

I am now prepared to do all kinds of business which may be entrusted to me, and I shall be pleased to act as an Agent for any one desiring a representative in Honolulu. All communications and business will be confidential and will receive my prompt and careful attention.
1636-1m

FOR SALE.

\$5500. A CHOICE TRACT OF about 200 acres in South Kohala within one hour's ride from the landing at Kealahou Bay; the large portion of this fine coffee land, about 140 acres can be plowed. An unfailing spring and running stream on the land. Twenty-five acres already cleared and about two acres now planted in coffee considerable number of fruit trees on land, which is nearly all surrounded by good stone walls and wirefencing. Pasture of ten acres and two houses, one on road with house lot and garden. Over sixty head of cattle of which about thirty are fine milking stock of good pedigree. Several horses and mares and about forty hogs.

Title perfect. This is a fine opportunity for any one desiring a No. 1 investment. For full particulars apply to

Surveyor, Hilo, Hawaii.
3869-1w 1612-4t

FRED. PHILP,

Saddle and Harness Maker.

MANUFACTURES

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS

AND

SADDLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

He uses nothing but the best material and everything is made by

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN,

Under his personal Supervision

No machine made or imported harness kept in stock.

A full line of CHAMOIS, SPONGES, COMBS, BRUSHES, OILS, DRESSING SOAP, &c., and everything for horsemen's use kept constantly on hand.

Island Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Remember the Place, No. 92 King St., P. O. Box 133.

1642-11

HAVANA CIGARS!

Just Received

A carefully selected assortment of

GENUINE CHOICE

Havana Cigars!

F. A. Schaefer & Co.

2953 5t 1641-6t

FOR SALE!

THE AHUPUAA OF KALUAHAA

ON THE ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.

Said land contains an acreage of about 1200 acres, 200 of which is the best coffee land, and the balance is grazing and kalo land.

A good House and a fine well of sweet water included in the above

Enquire of

E. G. HITCHCOCK,

At Marshall's Office, Honolulu

1634 3m

FORM A RACING ASSOCIATION.

That is What the Local Boat Clubs Ought to Do Now

NEW ERA IN AQUATIC SPORTS.

Description of the Three New Shells Received from Australia—Clubs Now Placed on Equal Footing—Spies did Course on Pearl Harbor Fit

(Communicated.)

The arrival by the Alameda of three fine little shells for the local boat clubs mark the beginning of a new era in aquatic sports in the islands. From the beginning of boat-rowing to the present date, the public has been treated to a series of disputes, which were as unnecessary as they were unpleasant. The cause of these disagreements has always been that either one club or the other has had a better or worse boat than its adversary, and the feeling has consequently been that crews which had taken the trouble necessary in training for races were bound to win or lose on account of their superior or inferior boat.

Such impediments to true sport cannot hereafter appear, for when crews come to the starting post in boats exactly alike they can feel that the winning of the race will depend on the crew's exertions alone, and the fairness of the idea must be apparent to all.

The boats were ordered from Australia because it was found, after a careful inquiry, that they could be purchased at a much less cost there than elsewhere. W. T. Greenland & Sons, Melbourne, who executed the order, are builders of first-class boats in the Colonies, and their name is sufficient guarantee that the boats are well built from stem to stern.

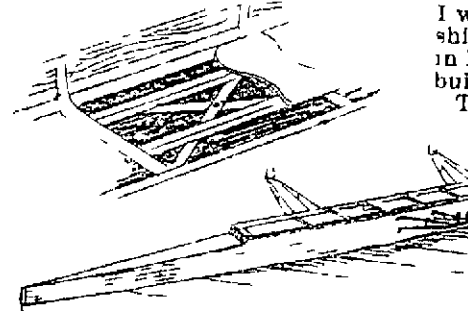
It might be thought by some that preference has been shown to any one club here, and to dispel such an idea the boats were marked simply No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3, and were drawn for by lot the day before their arrival by representatives of the three clubs.

The dimensions of the boats are Length 40 feet, breadth 22 inches, depth 12 inches; and are built of Spanish cedar, finished with pine. Being for practice purposes, they are built some two feet shorter and two and a half inches wider than racing boats. They are also clinker-built in order to give more strength and durability.

The material reduction in the cost of the boats is a feature of no small importance in the change from barge to shell rowing. The cost of barges here before imported varied from \$750 to \$1000, whereas the cost of these shells is in the neighborhood of \$200, and that of racing shells about \$300.

Now that the clubs have agreed to unite on the style of boat to be used in future, and, as they have placed themselves on a more equal footing in other matters, why do they not unite in forming a Hawaiian Racing Association. The value of such an organization cannot be overestimated, for representing the interests of all it would be in a position to provide for the equitable management of all regattas, decide all matters in dispute between clubs and generally promote the present and future welfare of aquatic sport. Being composed as it naturally would be of representatives men, it would meet, calmly discuss and carefully and finally decide any question that might arise. It is surprising that such an important step has been delayed so long. In all parts of the world aquatic contests are conducted amicably under similar arrangements, and yet Hawaii, with its handsome boat houses and scores of enthusiasts is content to jog along without one.

The lack of popular amusement here



FACSIMILE OF NEW SHILLS RECEIVED FROM AUSTRALIA FOR LOCAL CLUBS. (Shown above.) (Sketch by an Advertiser Artist.)

necessarily concentrates public attention very strongly on boat racing and more especially so since members of nearly every family in Honolulu belong to either one or the other of our boat clubs. It is, therefore, to be very earnestly hoped that the race which must come off in a few months will be managed in a different and much more satisfactory manner than some the public has witnessed. The general public has materially assisted in placing clubs on a permanent footing here as they may have respectively required aid and should receive some pleasant return for its outlay.

Given good boats, boathouses and the splendid course that nature has provided on Pearl Harbor, not forgetting by the way, the cheap races that Mr. Dillingham is always pleased to make on regatta days, there cannot be found a single stumbling block in the way of a glorious future for aquatic sports in Hawaii.

Charles Dillingham, a bluejacket on the Philadelphia, is to be able to stick pins in a half inch long into a half inch of his body. He stands ready to verify the statement. Sure medical men or others. Brass pins are not used.

PRIDE OF YANKEE SEAMEN.

Ship T. F. Oakes and Her Builder, Henry Gorange

HIS ILLUSTRIOUS WAR RECORD.

Shipmate of Captain Cochrane on the Mississippi—Transfer of Cleopatra's Needle—Attempt to Re-establish the American Merchant Marine, Etc., Etc.

No ship that sails the seas is looked upon and pointed out with greater pride by Americans than the T. F. Oakes that leaves the harbor today for New York with a cargo of sugar. Men of the navy have a particular pleasure in calling attention to the vessel since it represents the efforts of a man who worked his way to honor in the United States navy and finally practically gave up his life in an attempt to reestablish American shipping to its proper position with other nations. It does a Yankee's heart good to examine what might well be termed a perfect ship, from the eagle and shield on her bows to the stars and stripes at the peak.

Henry H. Gorange, the builder of the Oakes, had a varied and remarkable career and although his last scheme was a financial failure, his energy has given him a place in history that will not be forgotten in many years. Gorange was the son of a clergyman, who, at the opening of the Civil war, was settled at the Barbadoes. A short time after the outbreak the boy Henry ran away from home and entered the navy as a blue-jacket. He soon became known among the officers as a particularly brave and energetic young fellow and it was not long before he rose to be captain of the ship.

After this, on account of bravery and meritorious conduct, he was promoted to a volunteer officer of the navy, from master's mate to master, to lieutenant and finally to lieutenant commander, which corresponds to major in the army. He did efficient work among the blockade runners and was put in command of the Margaret and Jessie, which was captured from the Confederacy. When the war closed this vessel was called the Gettysburg and Gorange was put in charge and sent to Europe.

During his travels he conceived the idea that Cleopatra's needle at Alexandria might be transferred to the United States and placed in Central Park. When he returned home his ship was put out of commission and he immediately began setting about to carry out his scheme. He secured financial aid from W. H. Vanderbilt and the Reading railroad; also encouragement from his home government. Necessary arrangements having been made with the Khedive, he proceeded to England, where he purchased a steamer suited to the proposed task and went to Alexandria for his prize.

The needle was flat on the ground and a considerable distance from the shore, and the mere matter of loading was by no means easy of solution. Gorange, however, was equal to the emergency and built a canal by which he floated the needle to the water front. He backed the steamer up, took off the stern plates, and forced the needle into the body of the ship. He then replaced the plates, sailed for home, and the needle now stands in Central Park, New York, a monument to the activity and engineering skill of Henry Gorange. In honor of this magnificent work the steamer which carried the needle to New York was put under the American flag by special act of Congress.

He was not done with the world, however, and his faithful brain conceived the idea of re-establishing American merchant marine, which was slowly but surely dwindling. He said, "Now I will leave the navy and will build ships." He got capitalists interested in his scheme and established a ship-building plant on the Eastern coast.

The T. F. Oakes is the first ship

bers of the sailors union of the class. There is hardly a port in the United States at which the Oakes stops where the captain does not have a large number of visitors to inspect his vessel. Especially is this true where officers of the navy are stationed. Officers and bluejackets are always anxious to pay their respects to this monument of "poor Gorange."

Tennis on Saturday.

The first of the preliminary tennis tournaments took place on C. A. Brown's court on last Saturday afternoon, between teams composed of Charles Hyde and W. F. Thrum, with Fred Waterhouse and William Godfrey. The fourth game of the first and the fourth and sixth of the second set were the only ones secured by Waterhouse and Godfrey, giving the victory to Hyde and Thrum. The remainder of the preliminaries will be played off during the week, since the finals have been arranged for Saturday.

CAPT. COCHRANE'S EXHIBITION.

Lecture Saturday Night to Swell the Leper Band Fund.

The stereopticon lecture to be given by Captain Cochrane of the Philadelphia will occur next Saturday evening in the Drill Shed. The proceeds are to go toward the fund to purchase new instruments for the leper band. The views exhibited will include scenes in the United States and Europe, and will be accompanied by interesting descriptions by Captain Cochrane, who will undoubtedly have many personal experiences to bring out in the course of his remarks. The Philadelphia and Government bands will furnish music for the occasion, and a most enjoyable evening's entertainment is promised.

Oahu Evangelical Association.

The Association closed its session Friday noon. Most of the morning was taken up with the examination of the students of the North Pacific Missionary Institute. All the eleven candidates received license to preach, though the three who had been a shorter time in the Institute than the others had their licenses limited to a shorter time. The Association adjourned, to hold the semi-annual meeting at Wailua the first Wednesday in October.

ITO HAN

Near Custom House, Honolulu.

Imported and Dealer in

Japanese Provisions, Dry Goods, AND EVERY LINE OF Japanese Manufacture.

Island orders faithfully filled at reasonable prices, in quantities to suit. P. O. BOX 116 - MUT. TEL. 592. 1616-1f

Castle & Cooke L'd.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

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NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

OF BOSTON.

Stos Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

CONSOLIDATED

Soda Water Works Company, Limited

Esplanade, Corner Allen and Fort Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

3710 1568-1v Agents.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays

It's easy, cheap, time-saving, business-like,

to use a "Caligraph" type-writer. Who will think you are wideawake and progressive if you stick to the way your grandfather wrote? Steel pens instead of quill pens, you're ahead there. Take another step. Use a Caligraph.

You can do more work on a Caligraph than with a pen. It's more comfortable to use a Caligraph than a pen.

The Caligraph

is better than any other type-writer, because it is simpler, lasts longer and does cleaner work than any other.

It's easier to learn than any other, too.

You can buy one on easy terms. It helps pay for itself while you're buying it. Let me sell you one.

T. W. Hobron, Sole Agent, Honolulu.

Iron as a medicine

for men, women and children is indisputably the best tonic. But it has its disadvantages—its unpleasant effects. That is, in the forms in which it is usually prepared. It causes constipation, discolors the teeth (a great objection). Consequently it makes enemies out of its friends. There is, in fact, but one preparation of iron which is free from any objectionable results. This valuable remedy is

Brown's Iron Bitters

which can be taken by the youngest child with impunity. It is the best strengthening medicine for all ages. In cases of malaria, weakness, low fever, spring fever, overwork, its effects are wonderful. It rebuilds the system and enriches the blood.

A FEW BOTTLES OF THIS REMEDY RESTORE HEALTH, BRING COLOR TO THE CHEEKS AND STRENGTH TO THE MUSCLES. IT IS UNEQUALLED AS AN APPETIZER. WON'T STAIN THE TEETH.

But get the genuine. Reliable druggists will not substitute but it pays to use caution. Two crossed red lines on wrapper mean genuine.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALT. MORE MD

Hobron Drug Company, SOLE AGENTS.

Metropolitan Market

King Street.

Choicest Meats

—FROM—

Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

—AND AT THE—

Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat. 1888-q

BENSON SMITH & CO

JOBBER AND MANUFACTURING

PHARMACISTS

MADE BY

Pure Drugs.

CHEMICALS

Medicinal Preparations,

AND

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m. under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's— Celebrated Billiard Tables connected with the establishment, where of the public can participate. 8218-q

W. H. RICE,

STOCK RAISER and DEALER

BREEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood, Jr. Norman Stallion. Captain Grawl Native bred Stallion. Boswell

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF

Bulls, Cows and Calves

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham

A LOT OF

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 PURE BRED

HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to 1893-1v W. H. RICE, Lihoe Kauai

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 & 13 The Albany, LIVERPOOL.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1894, £11,054,687 10s. 6d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000
2—Subscribed " " 2,750,000
3—Paid-up Capital, 687,500 0 10
4—Fire Funds, 2,844,182 11 07
5—Life and Annuity Funds, 8,563,184 10 1

Revenue Fire Branch, 1,555,482 2
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, 1,230,974 18 2
£2,786,457 0 6

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichs marks, 5,000,000
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies, 101,650,000
Total, Reichsmark 107,650,000

NORTH GERMAN

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichs marks, 8,830,000
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies, 35,000,000
Total, Reichsmark 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO. 1886 1y

The Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE CO

(ESTABLISHED 1826)

Assets, £40,000,000
Net Income, £9,079,000
Claims Paid, £112,569,000

Takes Risks Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings, and Furniture, on the most favorable terms. 1888-q

Bishop & Co.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE.

INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS - £3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Marine Insurance Co. Ltd

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

CAPITAL - £1,000,000,

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents

1y

MARINE INSURANCE

The undersigned is authorized to take

Marine Risks on

HULLS, CARGOES,

FREIGHTS and COMMISSIONS,

At Current Rates in the following Companies, viz:

Alia Assurance Fire and Marine, London.

Wilhelms of Magdeburg Gen'l. Ins. Co

Sun Insurance Co., San Francisco.

JOHN S. WALKER,

1873-1y Agent for Hawaiian Islands

HAMBURG - - BREMEN

Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned having been appointed

Agents of the above Company, are prepared to

insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick

Buildings, and on Merchandise stored

therein, on the most favorable terms. For

particulars apply at the office of F. A

SCHAEFER & CO 1886 1y

GERMAN LLOY

Marine Insurance Company

—OF BERLIN—

FORTUNA

General Insurance Company,

—OF BERLIN—

The above Insurance Companies have estab-

lished a General Agency here, and the under-

signed, General Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Dangers of the Seas

at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the

Most Favorable Terms.

1891 1y F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

For Sea, River & Land Transport

—OF DRESDEN—

Having established an Agency at Honolulu

the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned General

Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Danger of the Seas

—AT THE—

Most Reasonable Rates, and on the

Most Favorable Terms

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

A COLLECTION OF FALLACIES.

Prayer Meeting, Political Harangue
of T. G. Shearman.

CONDEMNS HIS OWN CHURCH.

Asserts Attributes Never Existing—
Draws Conclusions—On the Verge
of a Precipice—An Anti-Annexation
ist of a Virulent Type.

At last Friday night's prayer meeting in Plymouth Church Thomas G. Shearman, in his characteristically forceful way, had something to say concerning missionary work in Hawaii, which has led to considerable discussion in religious circles, says the New York Times.

Mr. Shearman's remarks were not reported in the local papers, and as some misstatements have been made concerning what he really said, the Times gives what he has to say about the matter.

"More than a year ago," said Mr. Shearman, "I told Dr. Abbott that in my opinion the proceedings in Hawaii reflected great discredit, not only upon the American name generally, but especially upon our American missionaries and the Congregational Church, which had sent them there and seemed generally disposed to sustain the actions of the missionaries' sons."

"At that time what appeared to be Dr. Abbott's opinion?"

"He never told me what he thought about it, and expressed doubts as to the correctness of my information, and mentioned some names of persons who had been to Hawaii and approved of the action taken there. He was opposed to any interference by the United States, although admitting, as I understood, that it was due to the interference of the United States troops that the Queen and the native authorities had been deprived of power."

"This was at the time when there was an active controversy whether the United States would intervene or not. I rather desired to speak on this subject at that time at some of the minor meetings, but deferred to Dr. Abbott and to the advice of some friends, who, however, agreed with me in my general views. I remained silent for much more than a year, but the recent establishment of court-martial in Honolulu and the violent measures taken to suppress an insipient rebellion determined me to speak without consulting anybody."

"On Friday evening, therefore, I rose and said I proposed to speak my mind on a subject which I would not name, leaving it to Dr. Abbott, who led the meeting, to say whether I should speak then or a week later."

"And what did Dr. Abbott say to that?"

"He very briefly expressed his preference that I should speak then, which I did. I said in substance that while it would not seem advisable to bring into the church meetings a purely political question, yet where grave moral questions were involved and action taken which affected the honor and good faith of the Christian churches of our own order it was proper to bring such subjects into a church meeting."

"I said that had Mr. Beecher been still alive, I felt perfectly certain that he would long ago have expressed from Plymouth pulpit most emphatic opinions upon this subject; that he would never have allowed a weaker race to have been practically enslaved by white Americans—especially Congregationalists and sons of Congregational missionaries—without making a protest which would have been heard all over the land. I did not expect Dr. Abbott to do all that Mr. Beecher would have done, but thought some member of Plymouth Church should take the responsibility of saying, as well as he could, what Mr. Beecher would certainly have said with much more eloquence and far more effect."

"I then said, in substance, that seventy years ago the American Board of Foreign Missions sent a few Congregational missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, who were received by the people with enthusiasm. They did not really have to convert the people, for they were all ready for conversion."

"The chiefs and the people threw away their idols and embraced Christianity with all their hearts. So complete was their trust in the missionaries that, practically, all government was placed under missionary control, and the missionaries and their sons or their nephews had ever since had the practical government of the islands. What had been the result?"

"They found 130,000 people there, and now they report that they are only 34,000. But of these 34,000 they recently reported that 18,000 were members of Congregational churches—a larger proportion of church members than can be found in any other Protestant country in the world. The missionaries boasted that those natives were better educated, better behaved and more peaceable, orderly, and religious, in proportion to their numbers, than the people of many parts of the United States."

"The triumph of religion, and especially of Congregationalism, in Hawaii, was made the subject of endless boasts by missionaries and managers of missions, and was made the ground of appeals to American Christians for fresh subscriptions and aid to missionary work."

"Suddenly their whole tone changed. The missionaries' sons and some returned missionaries vehemently asserted that the native Hawaiians were filthy and ignorant and a debased, licentious and idolatrous race, utterly unfit to be entrusted with liberty, but must be kept under the control of a firm and unscrupulous but pious Congregational despotism."

"Assuming this to be true, then the result of between fifty and sixty years' unbroken missionary government in these islands has been that the population has been reduced in numbers by three quarters, and that these three quarters are as debased, licentious and brutal as they were when

the missionaries began their labors, and that the whole missionary enterprise has been a disgraceful failure."

"Meanwhile there are some other facts, which the missionaries do not mention, but which cannot be disputed. During the fifty years the government of these islands was under missionary influence most of the natives were deprived of their rights in the land, excepting about 27,000 acres, and all the rest was divided among the king, the chiefs and the families and friends of the missionaries."

"The missionaries' sons and their associates boast that they own four-fifths of all the property of the islands. Nearly all the rest is owned by the descendants of the former chiefs. The great mass of the people own nothing. The missionary government, finding that the natives would not work for less than 25 cents a day, complained of the want of labor, and insisted on the importation of scores of thousands of the scum of the human race, including Chinese and what are called Portuguese, a mongrel race, who never saw Portugal, but who speak something resembling the language of that country."

"In this manner the missionaries' sons cut down the wages of the native Hawaiians and compelled them to work on their sugar plantations at such rates as seemed good to their masters."

"Before the missionaries gained control of the islands leprosy was unknown. But with the introduction of strange races leprosy established itself and rapidly increased. An entire island was very properly devoted to the lepers. No Protestant missionaries would venture among them."

"For this I do not blame them, as no doubt I should not have had the courage to go myself. But a noble Catholic priest consecrated his life to the service of the leper, lived among them, baptized them, educated them and brought some light and happiness into their wretched lives."

"Stung by the contrast of his example, the one remaining missionary, a recognized and paid agent of the American Board, spread broadcast the vilest slanders against Father Damien. He said that Father Damien was dirty. Much good missionaries can do among a wretched and degraded people if they hold themselves aloof from those who are dirty! Did the Apostles take care never to touch the dirty hands or sit against the dirty clothes of their early converts?"

"He accused the good father of vile practices. But the villainess was in the Congregational missionary's mouth, not in the Catholic missionary's life, and under threats of exposure and legal punishment the Congregational missionary sneaked out of the accusation. Yet, after he had degraded himself in the eyes of every decent man, he remains, if I am correctly informed, still a well paid, well-housed, comfortably-cared-for agent of the American Board in Hawaii. Of course, he is an ardent annexationist."

"And now the very same men who by hundreds and thousands have protested with pious indignation against the Southern States for their practical disenfranchisement of the Southern negroes, who are by the confession of their own best men vastly beyond the moral standard which the Hawaiian missionaries have until lately boasted as the particular attribute of their converts, are full of enthusiasm over what, with bitter irony, is called the Hawaiian Republic."

"A republic, forsooth, in which no man can vote unless he has property which would be equivalent to the possession of \$5000 in Brooklyn, and in which no one can vote for Senator who is not worth \$3000, which is equivalent to \$20,000 in Brooklyn. But even with this restriction of the suffrage our republican missionaries are afraid to trust the republican voters. Accordingly they did not care to allow the people, under any limitations whatever, to elect the President, but having got control of the Constitutional Convention, they appointed Mr. Dole President, to hold office for six years, and just so much longer as the Senate and Assembly should fail to agree on a successor; restricting the choice, even then, to such persons as should be agreeable to a majority of the Senate, which will be elected by about 200 of the richest men on the islands."

"Nor do they stop here. They passed laws severely punishing any one who dares to speak disrespectfully of their high mightinesses. Any one, whether a native or an American, who dares to say that this republican government is not republican, or that any of the missionaries' sons were fit to govern the barbarous Christians of Hawaii is not well fitted for his post, is liable to a long term of imprisonment and a heavy fine."

"And yet, after all, though they have the Government and the laws and the courts and the juries all in their own hands, they are afraid to trust any of them, and on the first sign of alarm and before a blow was struck, they shut up all the courts and proclaimed martial law. And this is our pious Congregational missionary republic. This is the fruit of seventy years of Congregational teaching and missionary government."

"Now it is proposed to annex these islands, with their barbarous, idolatrous, dirty, debased Congregational heathen, Christian idolaters and the 100,000 Mongolians and half-breed Portuguese to boot, and to bring them into our republic as one of the States of our Union to help govern us. Al ready one branch of Congress has voted to spend \$500,000 in beginning to lay a cable for this purpose, which, of course, will involve us in about \$3,000,000 more in addition to that already incurred, to enable Hawaiians to plant sugar at a cost to this country of \$50,000,000, taken out of the public treasury and put into the pockets of the planters to enable them to employ Mongolians and half-breed Portuguese."

"But we are to spend many millions more in annexing them. We shall have to build warships to defend our possession when we get it."

"I consider this the most dangerous and disastrous proposition that has ever been made in this country. If successful it will launch us on an era of colonization and of petty disgraceful foreign wars. It will bring into our Union sham republics, which will still further corrupt our already corrupt Government, and speedily de-

stroy all reality in republican institutions."

"We are on the brink of a precipice, and a very little effort is needed to push us over. If I were standing alone on this continent I would oppose and denounce this whole scheme of foreign wars, annexation and colonial projects to the very last."

NONE PLACED IN DAMP CELLS.

Deputy Marshal Brown Makes a
Statement.Mr. Peterson Received Every Care That
Could Be Afforded—His Pre-
vious Health.MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
HONOLULU, April 6, 1895.

MR. EDITOR: In the absence of the Marshal and in view of the statements which have been made in regard to the treatment of prisoners, and especially of the late Arthur P. Peterson, I deem it my duty to make a brief statement.

The facts are briefly these: That during the period when Mr. Peterson was confined there were a very large number of prisoners to be cared for, part of the time the number being more than 400. There were not sufficient accommodations at the prison and station house to comfortably accommodate them all, and so the Barracks was utilized, as also the Police Court room. In every case effort was made to make the prisoners as comfortable as possible. None were placed in damp cells, for there are no such cells used for the confinement of prisoners. Of course some cells were better lighted than others.

In Mr. Peterson's case, while he was at the prison he occupied a dry, well lighted and ventilated cell. While at the station house he was for a short time placed in one of the inner cells, which are not so well lighted as the others; but as soon as one of the better lighted cells was vacant he was moved to it. The statement that the cell in the station house in which Mr. Peterson passed the time during his confinement was one of the poorest is not correct; and the statement that it was one in which former officials had been accustomed to put the low drunks brought in from the streets is calculated to give a wrong impression. All the cells at the station house are used to put prisoners in who have been arrested; but the one most frequently used is one of the best and lightest of them all, and is so used because of its convenience of access.

Mr. Peterson was confined at the Station House but a short time. He was arrested January 7th and taken to the prison the same day. February 7th he was returned to the Station House, where he remained till February 18th, when he was released. He was in the Station House but eight days. He received every care that could be afforded under the circumstances. Food was supplied of a good quality and ample quantity from a restaurant.

That Mr. Peterson's health suffered must have been from conditions existing before his confinement, for his companions, who received the same treatment that he did, improved in health, and, upon their release, spoke in terms of commendation of the treatment they had received.

Respectfully yours,
ARTHUR M. BROWN,
Deputy-Marshal.

MRS. MARY ELLEN GAY KILLED.

Thrown From a Carriage and Re-
ceived Fatal Skull Fracture.Reared by the Cook Family—Deceased
Leaves Seven Children—Funeral
From Residence of Samuel Parker.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Mrs. Mary Ellen Gay, while on her way home from Waiialua to Mokuieia yesterday afternoon, was thrown from her carriage and received a fracture of the skull which resulted in death a few minutes later.

Mrs. Gay left her home on Mokuieia Ranch during the afternoon for the purpose of engaging some Japanese servants at Waiialua. Her little daughter Helen accompanied her and was in the carriage at the time of the accident.

Returning from Waiialua, Mrs. Gay was driving slowly between the two Chinese stores near the Halstead plantation, when the horse became frightened at a Japanese standing in the road. The animal made a short turn and threw both of the occupants out. The little girl escaped with a slight scratch.

The first news of the accident was received at 5:30 p. m. yesterday from Waiialua by telephone to this office, and was to the effect that Mrs. Gay was severely injured. About half an hour later the news of her death was received.

The remains were prepared at once and sent to the residence of Samuel Parker on King street. The funeral will take place from there at 3 p. m. today, and interment in Nuuanu cemetery.

Mrs. Gay was reared in the family of father and mother Cooke, two of Hawaii's oldest missionaries. She graduated from Punahou College in March, 1878, with an excellent record. A little later she married Mr. James Gay, of Australia, a brother of the Gay's on Kauai.

Mrs. Gay was the eldest daughter of the late Circuit Judge, John Richardson, of Maui, and aged 43 years.

It is a matter of interest to know that Mrs. Gay was placed in the Cooke family under the special guidance of Kamehameha V.

Deceased resided at Mokuieia ranch for several years. She leaves seven children, aged from 3 to 17 years.

B. F. and Mrs. Dillingham entertained Admiral and Mrs. Beardslee and a large party of friends at Pearl City Wednesday.

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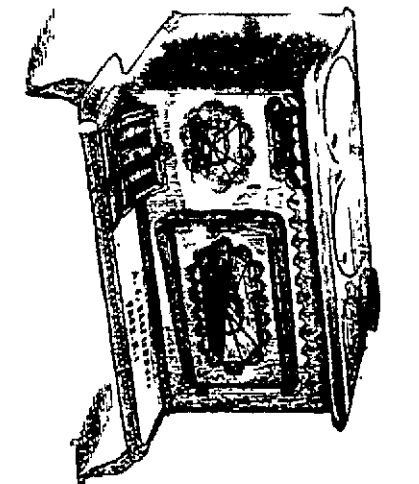
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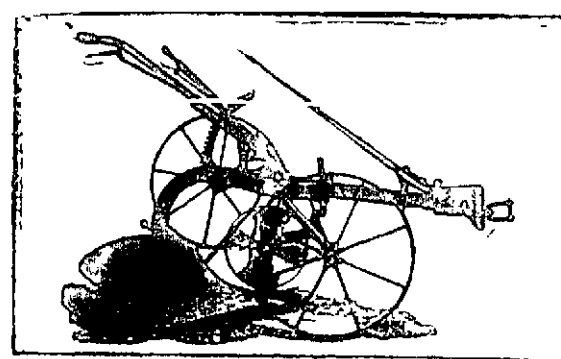
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